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(e) The number of seats remaining after allowing for reservations mentioned in (a) and (b) above and after deducting the seats set apart for students coming from outside the State and after deducting the institutional quota shall be available for candidates belonging to all classes, for selection on the basis of merit.

(6) The seats reserved for Backward Classes and the unreserved seats (these open to all classes) in the Government as well as private Engineering Colleges shall be allotted to candidates on district basis, the seats being apportioned among the districts on the basis of their population according to 1951 census. For this purpose, the population of the districts shall be rounded off to the nearest ten thousand. The seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be filled by taking the entire State as a single unit.

(7) The candidates belonging to all classes shall compete in the general selection on the basis of merit to the number of seats specified in rule 10 (c) of these rules. The candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled tribes and Backward Classes who secure seats in this selection shall not be counted against the respective quotas reserved for these categories. After the general selection is made, the selection of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes shall be made for their respective reserved quotas.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 39 asked by Sri K. Vinayakam, Sri K. Sattanatha Karayalar, Sri N. K. Palanisami and Sri A. A. Rasheed at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 8th December 1959, page 122 supra.]

Steps to control the rise in the prices of food articles.

With a view to check the rise in the prices of rice and paddy, the Government launched a scheme of procurement under which a quantity of about 125,822 tons (in rice units) was procured up to 1st November 1959, when procurement was given up. The Government of India have allotted 35,000 tons of rice so far from the stocks held by them. About 2,443 Fair Price Shops have been functioning throughout the State with effect from 15th July 1959, and the procured and allotted stocks are being issued to the Public at Fair prices. A total quantity of about 108,164 tons of rice has been distributed through Fair Price Shops up to 30th November 1959. The price of rice in the open market has consequently declined. The Government have also issued the Madras Foodgrains Dealers' Licensing Order, 1958, prohibiting the purchase, sale or storage, of foodgrains for sale without a licence issued under that Order.

Steps have also been taken to popularise the consumption of wheat products in order to reduce the pressure on the demand for rice. The Government of India were addressed in April 1959 to examine the possibility of importing pulses and grams from foreign

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countries. They have stated that, as the prices of grams and dhall have gone down, their import would not be desirable. In the light of the position stated by the Government of India and at the instance of the Board of Revenue, the Government of India in the Ministry of Railways were addressed for the provision of necessary wagon facilities and priority for the speedy movement of grams and pulses from North Indian markets. The Railway Board has written to say that during August-September 1959 movements of pulses and grams were comparatively easier and that no difficulty could be anticipated in clearing this traffic expeditiously. With a view to checking the rise in price of sugar, the Government of India have issued the Madras Sugar Dealers' Licensing Order, 1959 and the Sugar Movement Control Order, 1959. The District Collectors have since taken over the distribution of sugar from October 1959 onwards and have appointed retailers in each district. Bulk consumers like hotels, hostels, canteens and bakeries are also allotted quotas by the Collector. The Collectors are asked to arrange for the periodical inspection of shops of the dealers and see whether they are selling the stocks allotted to them at fixed price. The position has improved very much after the Collectors have taken over the distribution.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 48 asked by Sri S. M. Annamalai at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 8th December 1959, page 128, supra.]

Towns to which armed policemen were sent during last Municipal Election for bandobust and expenditure incurred on bandobust.

District.	*Name of town.*	*Expenditure incurred.* RS. NP.
Chingleput	Kancheepuram, Tiruvellore and Chingleput.	573·50
South Arcot	Cuddalore, Chidambaram, Tindivanam and Villupuram.	560·50
Tanjore	Mayuram, Kumbakonam, Mannargudi, Tiruvarur and Nagapattinam.	673·00
Tiruchirappalli	Srirangam and Karur	1,334·91
Madurai North	Dindigul, Palani, Periakulam and Bodinayakanur.	1,678·67
Madurai Urban	Madurai	5,060·70
Ramanathapuram	Karaikudi, Devakottai, Sivakasi, Srivilliputhur, Rajapalayam, Virudhunagar and Aruppukottai.	2,378·22
Tirunelveli	Tirunelveli, Palayamcottai, Melapalayam and Tuticorin.	482·25
North Arcot	Vellore, Gudiyatham, Ambur, Vaniambadi, Tirupathur, Thiruvannamalai, Arni and Wallajah.	3,893·50
Salem	Salem and Rasipuram	511·94
Coimbatore	Coimbatore, Dharapuram, Pollachi, Erode, Gobichettipalayam, Mettupalayam, Tiruppur and Udumalpet.	1,954·50
	Total	19,101·69